

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. XXIV. No 53

Parliamentary Library  
Reading Room

EDMONTON, ALBERTA FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1902

SEMI-WEEKLY 8 PAGES

JUNCTION WITH C. & E. RAILWAY.  
The following communications were received by Wednesday's mail from Mr. Frank Oliver, M.P., Ottawa, April 25, 1902.

Mr. K. W. MacKenzie,  
President Board of Trade, Edmonton.

Dear Sir—I beg to enclose a letter from the secretary of the railway committee of the Privy Council stating that an order has been issued approving of the place and mode of location of the Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific Railway with the Canadian and Edmonton Railway near Strathcona. It was told by Mr. S. Sturin of the Canadian Northern that orders had been telegraphed to Strathcona to have the work proceeded with at once. He expected that the trains would be there shortly into Edmonton. Is there any word of a station being erected in Strathcona?

Yours respectfully,  
FRANK OLIVER,

Ottawa, April 25, 1902.

Sir.—With reference to your letter of the 8th inst., in which you ask if the Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific Railway Company has obtained permission to connect its line with the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, I am directed to inform you that an order of this Committee was issued on the 24th instant, approving of "the place and mode of location of the said railway near junction of the said railways near Strathcona, and that it was in error that the trains would be there in word of a station being erected in Strathcona.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

Secretary Railway Committee, P.C.

Frank Oliver, Esq., M.P.,

House of Commons, Ottawa.

The town council wired yesterday as follows:

1st May, 1902.

F. Oliver, M.P.,

House of Commons,

Ottawa.

Letter re junction received. No arrangements for station building known here. Urge immediate action.

G. J. KINNAIRD,

Town Clerk.

LOCAL

—Both lines down, no telegraphic communication with Winnipeg.

—The ferry at Fort Saskatchewan was put in the water on Monday evening last.

—John Kennedy has his wheat all sown; he will have 400 acres in crop this season.

—On Tuesday 25 stalwart Galicians arrived. They are the relatives or friends of those already settled in this neighborhood.

—A meeting will be held in Morinville hotel, May 5th, at 7 p.m., to nominate a candidate for the assembly.

—The large cottage in course of erection by J. Pomerleau, on Second St., H. B. Reserve, north of Jasper, is ready for the plasterer.

—R. P. Rithet & Co., of Victoria, state that the total salmon pack for British Columbia last season amounted to 1,200,000 cases.

—Col. Boulerand, who goes to Africa with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, is to receive the medal, recently issued, for operations in China.

—In H. W. D. Douglas' advertisement of Monday an error occurred in putting up ad. It should have read \$500 instead of 500 rolls of wallpaper.

—We are in receipt of a copy of the constitution of the Territorial Rifle Association, as adopted at the general meeting held at Calgary, March 27th, 1902.

—Ottawa, April 24.—A telegram from Cape Town to his Excellency the Governor-General announces that Lieut. Bruce Carruthers is doing duty with his regiment at Klervicksdorf.

—The marriage is announced of Miss Margaret L. G. McDiarmid, daughter of James McDiarmid, homestead entrepreneur, Mr. Culthart Nairn. The wedding is arranged for June 4th.

—Mr. McCrory, M. P. A., is making arrangements to meet his supporters.

A full list will be published of all appointed meetings as soon as it is learned who will be in the field.

—D. T. Low, of Montrose, Scotland, has accepted the position of bookkeeper with A. A. Stovell. Mr. Low is a cousin of Jas. Sandison. He left Scotland on March 22nd, and came by way of New York.

—The following gentlemen have been appointed returning officers for the four electoral districts of Northern Alberta: H. W. McKeeney, St. Albert; Philip Roy, Edmonton; W. H. Shepard, Strathcona; W. Holmes, Victoria.

—The C. P. R. station agent, at Windsor, absent Montreal, received advice that 200 immigrants, destined to points on the C. P. R., were to reach Montreal this week. Of these, 1,700 are Europeans bound for the Northwest.

—W. J. Collison arrived on April 19 from Cape Town to his Excellency the Governor-General, announcing that Lieut. Bruce Carruthers is doing duty with his regiment at Klervicksdorf.

—Alberta, F. Butler, Toronto; J. K. Goss,桂林; M. A. Lade, J. McMahon, B. C.; P. Sharpe, Wetaskiwin; J. D. Carlin, Field; Hugh Twyford, Mrs. C. Twyford, Edinburgh.

—Queens—C. D. Cook, H. Cook, David Gilroy, S. Cook, Little Vermilion; P. B. Cudliffe, Fort Saskatchewan; T. B. Waite, H. A. Walker, S. T. Mahan, Wolverhampton, Eng.; John Cowan, London; H. A. Smith, Peissivian; Alex. Craik, Peter Sharp, L. H. Loftus, Adamin; S. P. Bunn, Ponoka; A. T. Stephenson, Red Deer; Emile Dubuc, Morinville; D. Letourneau, St. Pierre; O. Groat, town; A. Tellier, W. Hein, O. Rivest.

—Grandview—H. W. McKeeney, Mrs. McKeeney; Fred McKeeney, R. Vader, St. Albert; Rev. J. C. Waite, Drayton; C. A. Vader, Pine Creek; M. H. McCullough, and wife, Calgary; John McLean, Calgary; Neville White, Fort Saskatchewan.

—A meeting of the supporters of R. Storck, the Edmonton candidate in the coming Territorial elections, was held last night in Robertson Hall. An executive committee was appointed and other business connected with organization was transacted. The meeting was well attended.

The directors of the Edmonton Electric Lighting Co. Limited, met on Monday, the 28th inst., and resolved to accept at the request of the town council as to taking over plant "as of first of May," subject of course to confirmation by the shareholders, at a meeting to be held May 6th.

—Tuesday evening an enjoyable social was held at the Presbyterian church. The home Endeavor Society was entertained by the Strathcona sister society in goodly numbers. An excellent program was given, after which refreshments were served. Edmonton expects to return the visit in the near future.

—A snow storm to the south and east yesterday.

—H. W. B. Douglas has just had a telephone installed—number 120.

—A meeting of the committee of the Public Library will be held on Tuesday night at 8:30 p.m.

—The Rip Van Winkle Co. will appear in the Edmonton Opera House on the evenings of May 12, 13, 14 and 15.

—Forbes & Royal have removed their office from the Hemmick block to the office adjoining Mullett's drug store.

—The engine and some more machinery for the ditching machine was hauled to Fort Saskatchewan this morning.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Hospital Aid Society will be held in the council chamber, Monday, May 6th, at 3 p.m.

—W. H. Clarke is erecting a building on 1st street, H. B. R., in front of his factory. The former will be divided into an office and room for finishing.

—Members of the gun club wishing to get the benefit of club rates for shell must apply to Mr. Corriveau at the Victoria hotel, where a stock will be on hand.

—Grennan has imported a thoroughly blooded stallion, which is now safely landed at his stables in Clover Bar. This is an acquisition to the district and till a long fad want, Pedigree and full particulars will be given later.

—A meeting of the directors of the Edmonton Industrial Exhibition Association will be held in the Board of Trade room, Garage block, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, and every succeeding Saturday at the same hour and place until further notice.

—Mr. R. Secord wishes to express his regret at having presented the meeting of his supporters, held in Sandison's hall last night. His absence was unavoidable as he is making a personal canvass in the Stony Plain settlement and will not return until Saturday night.

—Ivan Hawko, Galician, was brought before the magistrate on Wednesday night with a assumes and maltreated a woman named Samia, inmate of the disreputable shack below the hill. The defendant was fined \$10 and costs, or one month in gaol. The dive will be cleaned out by the police and the inmates ordered to leave town.

—A meeting will be held this evening at 9 o'clock, in Sandison's hall, for the purpose of organizing a rifle club. Every one interested is earnestly requested to attend. Clubs are being formed throughout the Territories and British Columbia. Keep up the reputation of Edmonton and be there in a body.

—Major General French, who organized the N. W. M. P. and who has seen forty years of active service in all parts of the world, was in Montreal a few days ago. He said that there were rifle clubs throughout Australia. He is greatly in favor of these clubs, and desired that the young men throughout the Empire should shoot to "shoot and shoot well."

—Victoria day will be celebrated at Wetaskiwin. A good programme has been prepared, comprising baseball tournament, football match, bicycle races, athletic events and a band contest, for which a purse of \$150 is offered. There will be a dance on the evening of the 3rd of June, in concert on the evening of the 24th May. Arrangements are being made for special trains, both north and south, on the following Sunday, with reduced fares.

—Mr. Isaac Hunter, brother of Mr. W. J. Hunter, of the Bulletin, died very unexpectedly on Tuesday afternoon. He had suffered from diabetes for a year but was in fairly good health until a few days ago. Yesterday, however, he suddenly developed diabetic coma, became insensible and died in a few hours. A physician was summoned from town and arrived just in time. The patient was breathing his last, when every effort was made to resuscitate him without avail. He was a printer by trade, was on the Bulletin staff for five years and for the greater part of the time was foreman, eight years ago he gave up the printing business and went farming. The funeral took place yesterday at the Sturgeon cemetery and was attended by a large number of the friends of the departed. The deceased was 36 years of age, and leaves a widow and three children to whom the sympathy of the community will be extended.

—D. T. Low, of Montrose, Scotland, has accepted the position of bookkeeper with A. A. Stovell. Mr. Low is a cousin of Jas. Sandison. He left Scotland on March 22nd, and came by way of New York.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### McCauley's Record.

Helped to organize the first School District in Edmonton; Collected the money to build the first school and has been a member of the Board for 19 years.

Helped to organize the first Agricultural Society in Edmonton.

Helped to secure the incorporation of the town of Edmonton, and was Mayor for three terms.

M. L. A. for seven sessions.

While M. L. A. secured the passing of special legislation required by Edmonton. Various councils, including present one, has recognized his services in connection therewith.

Defies any man to prove he has neglected the interests of Edmonton or Edmonton district.

Is a supporter of the present administration.

Has supported every public enterprise.

Always upheld the public interest.

Never made a dollar out of it.

**FOR VOTE FOR McCUALEY**

The man with a clean and public spirited record.



### TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders for the supply of sand and lime will be received by the undersigned up to Wednesday, the 14th May, 1902.

Sand, 350 cubic yards, more or less, to be cleaned

and free from pebbles and coal.

Lime, 1,100 bushels, m. w. or less, to be pure lime;

Whitewash, stone & lime, to be white lime.

Further particulars on application.

By order,

GEO. J. KINNAIRD,  
Secty-Treasurer.

Delivered at any station on C. & E. Ry.

Apply to

Kinnaird Shaw & Co

BOX 96. CALGARY.

THE SEASON FOR FRESH

Rhubarb...

Is now on, and we will be receiving regular shipments for some time.

WE ALSO HAVE SOME FINE

Cocoanuts...

AND A FEW BOXES OF

Apples...

LEFT, AT

\$2.00

Per Box.

Hallier & Aldridge

Fruiterers and Confectioners.

HEAD OFFICE,

TORONTO.

President,

First Vice-President and Managing Director,

Second Vice-President,

CAPITAL PAID-UP,

INVESTED FUNDS,

\$6,000,000.

\$23,000,000.

Branch Office—Imperial Bank Block, Edmonton.

MONEY TO LEND on Improved Farm and Town property at lowest current rates.

LOANS closed and the money advanced at the Edmonton office without delay.

MUNICIPAL, School and other Debentures purchased.

C. W. STRATHY,

MANAGER EDMONTON BRANCH.

The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.

### J. T. BLOWEY.



TABLES that will not groan.

CHAIRS that will seat you comfortably.

SIDEBOARDS that will hold the reserve.

COUCHES that will rest you.

BEDS that will give you sweet repose.

And all the lowest possible prices.

We buy for two large stores, and buy for spot cash, taking advantage of all that spot cash means.

School Desks, Organs, Pianos and Sewing Machines, Carpets and Curtains.

EDMONTON AND STRATHCONA.

1902

### Wall Paper Designs.

We have just opened up and placed in stock

5000 Rolls

Of choice designs, with border and ceiling to match.

Don't fail to see our stock.

To See it is to Buy It.

H. W. B. Douglas.

Opposite J. H. Morris & Co.

THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOK.

CHEVIGNY & ASSELIN, Proprietors.

A Pretty Girl...

Hesitates to submit her eyes to a test. Suffers from headache from eye strain rather than wear glasses because she thinks them disfiguring. Not necessarily! We fit.

Eye Glasses

That add to, rather than detract from the eye strain. They will relieve all existing troubles and strengthen the eye.

Oculists' Prescriptions

Are accurately filled. Charges are moderate.

S. Nankin

GRADUATE OPTICIAN AND JEWELLER.

Don't Fail

To take advantage of the many bargains we have in

Dark and Light Prints, Dress Ducks,

Fletts, Sateens, Shirtings, Gingham

Sheetings and Cottons now offering

AT

JOHN W. MORRIS, Old Stand,

Montgomery's

FREE DELIVERY.

TELEPHONE NO. 107.

### For Sale

### A Fine Farm

ON THE

### Sturgeon River.

160 Acres at \$9.00 an Acre.

Some More Snaps

—

I have some private funds on hand to loan on improved property.

P. E. BUTCHART.

INSURANCE. LOANING.

Real Estate.

Box 168.

EDMONTON.

### Beauty

## EDMONTON BULLETIN

(Semi-Weekly)

Printed Monday and Friday evenings.

Subscription \$1.00 per year

STRICLY IN ADVANCE.

Transient advertisements: Five lines and under, \$1.00, or ten cents a line first insertion and five cents a line each week or part of week after.

Standing advertisements: \$1.00 an inch per month.

BULLETIN CO., LTD.

## Special Advertisement

Situations vacant, Situations wanted, Found, Lost, Notices of Meetings, in solid form, 25 words or under 25c for one insertion and a cent word for each word over 25c.

EDMONTON BULLETIN MAY 2nd, 1902.

## PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, April 23, 1902.

## Bulletin Correspondence.

The Red Deer Valley Railway charter occupied the House most of Tuesday afternoon. The bill had been rejected in the railway committee by a majority of one, and in the House, Cowan, of Essex, promoter of the bill, moved that it be sent back to the committee for reconsideration, claiming that a majority of the committee were in favor of the bill but that it was counted out on a technicality. The merits of the application came up for discussion and were gone into very fully. On the liberal side Messrs. Oliver and Scott opposed the bill, which was supported by the minister of railways. The prime minister, without giving any opinion as to the merits of the bill, spoke in favor of referring it again to the committee for consideration although such a course was contrary to the rule which he generally followed. On the opposition side Messrs. Ingram, Northrop and Henderson opposed the bill on its merits and the leader of the opposition opposed its being sent back to the committee. Nothing was brought out in discussion that had not been already placed before the railway committee. A grant of 350,400 acres in alternate solid township blocks had been made in 1888 to enable the then promoters to organize a company. A charter was granted in '89 and as urgency for the construction of the road was the principal grounds of the application for the charter and land grant, both were renewed every two years by Act of Parliament and Order-in-Council until the present time without any actual work having been done. The last Order-in-Council made the land grant good until the 1st of July, 1903, provided fifty miles of railway had been constructed at that time, but the last amendment to the charter provided that if work had not been commenced by the 1st of January, 1901, or if fifty miles had not been constructed by the 1st of July 1901, the charter would lapse. As nothing had been done the charter had lapsed, but if it were revived the land grant would hold good until the 1st of July, 1903. In the Committee Mr. Oliver had offered to support an extension of time to the Company up to the end of the term of the land grant, but the Company would not accept it and wanted another year. The effect would have been to put the Company in a position to demand an extension of the land grant equal with the extension of time given to the charter, and if the grant were so extended it would be a violation of the principle declared to be a part of the policy of the Liberal Government in the Northwest not to make any further grants of land to railways. The case was argued at great length and notwithstanding the evidence of repeated failure on the part of the Company and the lack of evidence of any better intentions on the present occasion, the House decided by a vote of 87 to 50 to refer the bill back to the Railway Committee. Every Prairie member present on both sides of the House voted against the bill, showing that the representation of the West is solid against the principal of land grants to railway companies. Parliament

Ottawa, April 21, 1902.

Friday's evening session was occupied by a discussion of the vote for expenses of Government in the Territories and of the question of Provincial organization. When the item "Government of the Northwest Territories, \$125,359. Expenses connected with the Lieutenant Governor's office, \$5,580" was reached, Scott, Liberal, of West Assinibina, called attention to the fact that there was no increase over the amount voted last year although the population of the Territories had largely increased and the necessity for local expenditures had increased accordingly. He gave a statement of the responsibilities of the Territorial Government, and showed the inadequacy of the amount voted to meet those responsibilities. The Dominion Government was responsible for supplying the funds for the efficient administration of Territorial affairs. Other departments of the public service showed an increase in proportion to increased requirements. This alone stood still. He protested strongly that unless the requirements of the local Government were approximately met, serious injury would be done to the existing interests and immigration prospects of the Territories. He was supported by Oliver, of Alberta, Douglas, of East Assinibina, and McCrea, of Selkirk, Man. On the Conservative side Roche and Boyd, Conservatives of Marquette and MacDonald, Man., and Ingram, of Middlesex, and Henderson, of Halton, Ont., supported an increased grant, but were anxious to introduce the question of Provincial organization. They wanted to know where the Minister of Interior and the

Liberal members from the West stood on that question. The discussion was general for some time and brought out considerable variance of view. Roughly the Conservatives favored Provincial organization but without coming down to particular as to terms or conditions except Boyd, who thought the prairie country should be divided into two large provinces; in other words, that Manitoba should be extended westerly so as to balance what would remain of the Territories. Roche favored a liberal Provincial adjustment with the Territories, as that would give grounds for a new and more liberal adjustment with the province of Manitoba. Henderson and Ingram seemed to favor Provincial organization as an abstract principle. The leader of the opposition also took a hand in the debate and supported Provincial organization without, however, being any more definite than his followers. Boyd, Roche and Ingram had set their hearts on the idea that the failure to concede the Provincial organization in the demand made by the Territorial Government was because of the difficulty likely to arise in connection with the school question. On the Liberal side Scott declared himself squarely for Provincial organization, and Douglas squarely against it for the present. Oliver's support depended on the terms. If the Territories could get better financial arrangements as a province then he would support Provincial organization, but if they could not get a satisfactory financial arrangement as a province he would prefer that they remained as they were until they could get it. The draft bill submitted by the Territorial Government, if conceded, would be satisfactory but in the meantime an increase of subsidy was urgently required. The Territorial Government had said, "We require so much money for our purposes. If you will not give us 'x' amount we need from time to time then give us Provincial organization and a definite financial arrangement on the basis of that made with the other provinces."

The Minister of Interior thought that the Territories had not been liberally dealt with by the Liberal Government and mentioned the various increases that had been made in the vote from time to time. The amount of the present vote was in accordance with an understanding arrived at some years ago with the Territorial Government that a certain amount if given would be satisfactory for a term of years. He was aware, however, that events had moved quickly in the Territories during the past year or two and he could understand that it was not possible to keep within the limits of that arrangement. He expressed himself as favorable to an increase of the vote but the House would have to wait for the supplementaries to know what the increase would be. Regarding Provincial organization, considering that the agricultural region affected was nearly as large as the agricultural portion of the continent of Europe, he did not think it was a question to be lightly disposed of. It was better that it should be approached cautiously and with due regard to all the circumstances than that it should be rushed through at once and turn out unsatisfactory. Conditions were changing so rapidly that it would practically be an impossibility to make a settlement to-day that would be satisfactory a very few years hence. It was arguable whether the small population at present in the Territories should be given power to mortgage the vast resources of that country for the future, which was the chief additional power to be attained by Provincial organization. The school question did not offer any difficulty in the way of settlement. He understood that the system which at present prevailed was satisfactory to all parties and being so, would no doubt be continued.

The item passed.

**OREGON DELEGATES TO EDMONTON.** Telegram, April 26.—The following communication has been received by the immigration department, Winnipeg, from C. W. Dietzel and H. A. Falk. The letter explains itself: "We, the undersigned delegates from Wasco County, Oregon, beg to submit to you the following statement regarding our observations in the vicinity of Edmonton. Fort Saskatchewan, thence east past the north end of Beaver lake, thence south through the Vermilion district, and from there west by the south of Beaver lake back to Edmonton. We had a most delightful trip, and briefly stated we must say, that in none of your literature are the advantages of Northern Alberta been overdrawn. In the Vermilion district, where we stopped three or four days locating lands for ourselves and others, we found a veritable farmers' paradise, justly called the "garden of Alberta."

N. W. M. P. in Youkon.

Introducing a bill to appoint an assistant commissioner of N. W. M. P. in the Youkon, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was to improve the efficiency of the force. At present Inspector Wood was in command and had to report to Commissioner Perry at Regina, who had to go to the Youkon. This caused delay. It was intended to clothe Inspector Wood with the powers of a commissioner. At present he got \$1,400 and this would be increased to \$1,600. The number of police now in the Youkon was 300.

London, April 25.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative, was elected without opposition to the vacant seat in the House of Commons representing Woolwich.

## The Steamship Combine.

People in England are particularly anxious to know what would be the status of British vessels controlled by the combine in time of war, and whether the Admiralty is taking any action in the matter. This will also be of concern to the people of Canada.

**Handsome Tiara for Lady Laurier**  
Ottawa, April 25.—Lady Laurier has been presented with a handsome tiara by the Liberal senators. She will wear it at the coronation.

**Winnipeg Tribune:** An Orkney correspondent writes that General Delahey, who has been described as "the Bayard of the Boers," whose name has lately come prominently before the capture of Lord Methuen, is connected by marriage with an Orcadian family. One of his sisters married a Mr. Leask, from Orkney, an early settler in the Transvaal, whose daughter is the wife of an English barrister. The family as a whole are British sympathizers.

## ARBOR DAY

Is coming, and we have the following

.. TREES ..	
WHITE ASH	2 yrs. growth
MANITOBA MAPLES	" "
VORNESH WILLOW	3 yrs. growth

A L A O

RED CURRANT SLIPS, and

CUTHBERT RASPBERRIES (roots)

Do not delay as the supply is limited.

## HALLIER &amp; ALDRIDGE.

Several  
Carloads  
At a time

IS THE WAY THE

Hudson's Bay Co.'y  
ORDERSWALL  
PAPERS

From the Manufacturers.

\* \* \*

## IS IT ANY WONDER

That we are able to afford  
better satisfaction than ordinary  
buyers?

\* \* \*

## See our Stock.

## Get our Prices.

\* \* \*

The most complete  
stock west of  
Winnipeg.

\* \* \*

The Hudson's Bay  
Stores.

## Fire! Fire! Fire!

## WHY ARE

-YOU-

NOT INSURED?

No merchant or head of a family should be without sufficient insurance to take off at least part of any loss. I represent three of the best Fire Insurance Companies and can issue

-YOU-

A policy in a few minutes time. Insure now before loss occurs.

## --SNAPS IN--

Farms, improved or unimproved, in every direction.  
Business and dwelling Lots in every part of the town.

F. FRASER TIMS,

Commission Broker,  
Edmonton, Alberta

Third Street, South of H. B. Co.'s Store

THE STEAMSHIP COMBINE.

SIGLER'S OLD STAND,  
opposite Post Office.

## ROSS BROS.

...FOR SPRING...

...FOR THE FARM...  
Fencing Spikes, Post Mauls  
Barb Wire and Staples

Post Augers "Iwans" are the Best.

## Grub Mattocks

## Axes

## Bluestone

Barb Wire is now very low. Buy quickly and Save Money. Run over this list  
There are some items on it you must have.

\* \* \* \*

## BUILDERS

And parties who contemplate building. "We have the Largest Assortment in  
Alberta to select from."

## Plain and Tarred Building Paper

## Paints White Lead Oils Varnishes

Nails of all kinds, Glass in all sizes, Cement and Plaster, Door and Window  
Trimming, Locks and Hinges, at all prices.

JUST RECEIVED a car load of tools of all kinds:

Bush Hooks, Bush Scythes, Axes, Spades, Shovels,  
Hay and Manure Forks, Forks of all kinds.

## Poultry and Fence Netting.

From 24 in. to 6 ft. wide. Just the thing for fixing your gardens with

It Pays to  
Buy at

## ROSS BROS.

## THE EDMONTON CLOTHING CO.

## THE UP-TO-DATE CLOTHING HOUSE

## WE BEG RESPECTFULLY

To call the attention of the public  
generally that

WE ARE THE LEADERS FOR

Men's Clothing  
and Furnishingsin Edmonton, and are now carrying  
a fresh stock of Suits.We beg to call special notice to the  
cut here shown, one of our latest  
designs in

## Rainproof Overcoats.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money  
fully refunded if dissatisfied.

THE EDMONTON CLOTHING COMPANY.

ONE DOOR EAST C. P. P. LAND OFFICE

## MILLINERY.

NEW HATS are constantly being added to the already  
large showing.Such dainty creations, such styles are only to be found  
here.They're on view daily in the show room, and we would  
remind our customers that we will continue to lead in  
prices as well as assortment of newest Millinery Goods.M. T. Montgomery, THE UP-TO-DATE  
MILLINERY HOUSE

Subscribe for The Bulletin \$1 a Year

## ADVICE TO THE EMPIRE.

In parliament on Wednesday, April 2d, Charlton moved, and Bourassa seconded the following resolution:

This house is of the opinion that British supremacy should be maintained and firmly established in South Africa, to which end Canada has cheerfully contributed men and money. Having in view the effect of a policy of magnanimity and mercy at the session of Canada, and at the close of the civil war in the United States, and for other reasons; this house is also of the opinion that in the interest of peace and of future tranquility, harmony, and homogeneity in South Africa, the broadest policy of magnanimity and mercy may be extended to a brave foe now opposing British arms, upon condition of submission to British control. And upon this opinion, humbly presented with the prayerful hope that it may aid in securing a favorable and honorable settlement of South African difficulties; this house invokes the considerate judgment of His Gracious Majesty the King.

In the course of the debate Mr. Oliver spoke as follows: Hansard:

Mr. Frank Oliver, Alberta. Mr. Speaker, I quite appreciate the magnitude of the task of dealing with an imperial question in this Canadian parliament; but I do not object to the motion moved by the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) on that account. If plain every day Canadians are good enough to give their lives to the empire, I suppose plain every day members of parliament are good enough to give their views in support of the prestige of the empire, or to pull down that prestige if it so pleases them. It is perfectly legitimate for this parliament to discuss the question of the war in South Africa, but I cannot believe that it is because of Canada's contribution in men and money. Canada has reason to be proud of her contributions in men, but I am not so sure about her reason to be proud of her contribution in money.

Some hon. members. Hear, hear.

Mr. Oliver. Neither am I sure that Canada, so far as this war has yet gone, has reason to be proud of the way in which she has treated her soldiers who have suffered disability, or the relatives of those who have suffered loss of life in that war. Let that be as it may, I would not feel that I was doing my duty if I allowed a motion, a question which I have a feeling of such strong protest, to be laid before the House, and to let it go by giving only a silent vote against it. I look upon the prestige of the British empire as a question of the most intimate local character, concerning every dependency and every citizen in every dependency throughout the empire. The maintenance of the prestige of Great Britain is just as necessary to the peace and welfare of Canada as it is to the peace and welfare of the county of York in England. So long as Canada is a part of the empire the safety of Canada depends upon the strength of the empire. Anything that weakens the empire weakens Canada, endangers Canada, and hurts every citizen of Canada. Just as this is the sentiment which prompted our young men to volunteer in thousands to risk their lives on the battlefields of Africa, so it should be the sentiment with which this parliament should approach this question.

I am not above giving advice nor am I afraid to give advice to the government of Britain upon occasion, but I object to the character of the advice on this occasion. I object to the advice, and I object still more strongly to what appears to be the motive behind that advice. The motion, as I understand it, is a motion demanding—I say demanding—in the name of the men we have sent and the money we have spent, demanding amnesty for the rebels of Cape Colony; for the men who have added treachery to treason; the men who have added murder and pilage to treason; the men who are outside the law in any civilized country in the world; the men whose lives are forfeit under the law of every civilized country.

Mr. Bourassa. Was that because they released Methuen?

Mr. Oliver. I do not understand that the Cape rebels released Methuen. I do not understand that General D'Alary was a Cape rebel. I understand that certain Cape rebels who were captured were hanged according to the law of nations, and I say that others deserve to be hanged. When this parliament of Canada or the members of this parliament ask the government of Great Britain not to enforce the law of nations, they weaken the prestige of the empire to that extent, and they violate the sense of right of this Dominion, and of loyal subjects throughout this empire. They throw disrepute on the empire in the minds of every civilized nation and every honorable man in every civilized nation in the world. I say that such advice is beneath contempt. I say it is of itself and in its nature treasonable.

Some hon. members. Hear, hear.

Other hon. members. Oh.

Mr. Oliver. It is of itself and in its nature treasonable, Mr. Speaker.

Some hon. members. Oh.

Mr. Oliver. It is absolutely unrightful of any loyal citizen to say nothing of any loyal representative in a loyal colony of the empire.

Let there be no mistake on this question. We cannot be both for and against the empire. If we are not for the empire then we are against it, and if we are not for carrying out the laws

of civilized nations in the protection of the prestige and the dignity of the empire and the safety and welfare of its loyal subjects, then we are against the empire,—neither more nor less. I say, Sir, that this motion comes with ill grace. A motion asking for leniency, for clemency for rebels—or of belligerents if you like—addressed to a nation whose whole course of clemency during the war towards her enemies has made her the laughing stock of these enemies and of the friends of these enemies in every country in the world.

Some hon. members. Hear, hear.

Mr. Oliver. Britain has been made a laughing stock because of her leniency; because she has taken the sworn word of men who do not honor their oath; men who have given up their arms, and after having been sent through the British lines to their farms and homes as peaceful citizens, have taken the first opportunity to shoot British soldiers in the back. I say, Sir, that it is ill-judged to address requests for clemency to a nation which has gone beyond the limits of reason in extending clemency to her enemies in this war. I have no hesitation in saying on my responsibility—which is equal to that of other hon. members—I say on my responsibility as a member of this House, that what is needed in the present case is not more but less clemency, so that it shall be understood by the world that it does not pay to be treasonable and disloyal; that it does not pay to burn and destroy property of the loyal subjects of this empire. I am glad to know that merciful feelings prevail in the minds of so many hon. members. So am I merciful, but my merciful feelings are towards those who are loyal to the empire and not to its disloyal enemies. Let me ask: Who has suffered more in this war—the British or the Boers? It may not be to our credit; unfortunately it is not to our credit; but it is a fact that the British people have suffered more in blood and money than have the Boers up to this time, and I say, Sir, that in mercy to ourselves we demand that such means be taken as shall bring this war to an end. But it will never be brought to an end so long as our opponents—believing them to be brave and self-respecting men—are allowed to remain under the impression that they can stay in the field and carry a gun with impunity. If the Boers are what they are; then there is only one way to secure peace and that is by fighting this war to a finish. There is only one way to secure safety to the British empire in South Africa: there is only one way to secure safety for the loyal people of South Africa, be they Britain, or Boer, or black, and that is by fighting this war to a finish; and letting it be known from sea to sea in South Africa, that it does not pay to be treasonable and disloyal; that it does not pay to organize treason and sedition year after year; that it does not pay to pillage your loyal neighbors and then give up your gun and go home pretending to be a peaceful citizen. Let it be understood that that game is not a good one; let it be understood that it does not pay to do that kind of business, and when that is understood, then a long step has been taken towards peace in South Africa.

The speaker declared Mr. Oliver's motion in order, and the petition was referred back.

Mr. Oliver explained that the intention of the members of the committee was to bring the bill along with the report before the House. What was being done in this case was to make a report without the bill. That was why he wanted to report it back to the committee.

Hon. Mr. Sifton said that the question of the residence of the bishop was a point that they had to consider, and what was decided was that the bill should be brought before the House for consideration. He quoted from precedents to show that the rule against an alien does not apply in the case of private bills. The petitioner had done everything in this case that the law required of him, and, therefore, the part as to non-residence should be left to the House. He did not think that the House would, in this case, refuse the usual grace given to other parties in similar cases.

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The People of the Empire  
A London paper states that it is proposed that a great colonial demonstration should be held in London in connection with the coronation. Its object would be to present an address to the King, and generally to manifest the loyalty and patriotism of Greater Britain. The idea has arisen in the most influential colonial official circles, and there can be little doubt that it will become a fact. The suggestion is that the visiting statesmen and people of the colonies should hold a great gathering in Albert Hall; the feature of this would be the presence of the King, the Queen, and the other members of the Royal Family; in fine, it would be a splendid colonial "durbar," if the term may be used, in the very heart of the empire. In some ways the event would be like the demonstration which took place at the Albert Hall in 1885, after Queen Victoria had opened the Colonial and Indian exhibition. The representatives of the colonies then paid her homage in an address which the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, presented in their name. Her Majesty sat on an historic Indian chair, which Lord Gough captured from Ranjeet Singh, when he overthrew the power of the Sikh ruler. An ode specially written by Tennyson was sung to music composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan. This ode closed with the lines, now so familiar;

One life, one flag, one fleet, one Throne!  
Britons hold your own!

ROSS CREEK.  
Farmers have done considerable seedling.

J. Simmons has moved on his farm, and is now breaking to put in his crop.

The school house has gone through the process of painting, white-washing and cleaning in general, which adds greatly to its appearance.

Ladies' buy your spring "bunnits" at Sollmann Bros.

The game guardian made a visit through the country.

Ducks and geese are not so plentiful this spring as usual, and hunters can not get within shooting distance.

Green grass is coming rapidly and stock are doing well.

Mr. Oliver. Mr. Speaker, if I am not allowed to express a doubt as to the loyalty of these hon. members, the only thing I can do is to leave it to the members of the House to draw their own conclusions. I will merely say, Mr. Speaker, that the facts have shown that wherever and whenever undue clemency was exercised by the British towards their enemies in South Africa, that occasion was used as an argument to prove, not that Britain was using clemency, but that Britain was cowardly and weak. That was the argument that was used by those who were the enemies of Britain and of Canada, who were the enemies of civilization and

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PARLIAMENT.  
Ottawa April 21st in the house to-day Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. McCready moved once again that the petition asking for the incorporation of the Greek Orthodox Russo-Catholic church be again referred back to the standing orders committee. The committee has twice thrown out this petition.

Mr. Lariviere said that the Bishop asking for incorporation was a foreigner. He was not a resident of Canada, but resided in San Francisco, and was an alien. In his opinion, he had no right to petition parliament. He said that the motion was out of order.

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Ottawa April 21st in the house to-day Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. McCready moved once again that the petition asking for the incorporation of the Greek Orthodox Russo-Catholic church be again referred back to

**Cold Storage as an Investment.**

While primarily we do not live to eat, we must eat to live; and a country gains its highest dignity in production where it can not only feed its own population, but export all its surplus produce, at reasonably remunerative prices, to feed other nations. This is the justifiably proud position of Canada to-day. Less than a decade ago the province of Nova Scotia paid annually \$100,000 to Ontario for butter and cheese; to-day Nova Scotia does not import any cheese, and only a small quantity of butter, during the winter when the dairies are not working up to their full capacity. The dairymen of the Maritime Provinces are not only supplying their own markets, but are taking a share in the great foreign markets, as Ontario and Quebec have long been doing. The latest report of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion, demonstrates that during the past six years Canada has exported \$33,066,319 worth of such farm produce as wheat, flour, oats, oatmeal, pease, cattle, cheese, butter, pork, bacon, hams and eggs. We give the value of each product in 1896 and in 1901.

1896. 1901.

Wheat,	\$5,771,521	\$6,871,939
Flour,	718,433	4,015,226
Oats,	273,861	2,490,521
Oatmeal,	364,655	467,897
Pease,	1,299,491	2,674,712
Cattle,	7,082,542	9,064,562
Cheese,	13,956,574	20,690,951
Butter,	1,062,089	3,295,663
Pork, bacon and hams,	4,446,884	11,829,820
Eggs,	807,086	1,691,640

Farmers in this Dominion have now the flowing tide of international prosperity with them, and even the South African war, by its constant demands for food and forage, has contributed to our commercial expansion, for up to the middle of this month, the Imperial war office has expended on this account over seven millions of dollars through our department of agriculture; and this is exclusive of horses which have been bought direct by an Imperial officer, and does not include wagons and saddlery.

Improved cold storage on ocean liners has increased the export of butter from the port of Montreal alone during the past three years, by upwards of one hundred per cent in quantity, with an increase in profit owing to the superiority of the quality of the product now landed in Britain, as compared with that under the older and less perfect cold storage system.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity for owners of creameries to provide cold storage accommodation at them, to protect the butter in cold storage from the day after it is made; and the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture has induced the government to grant a bonus of \$50 per creamery for every creamery at which the owner will provide and keep in use a refrigerator room according to plans and regulations which will be forwarded on application to this department. This system of bonusing, commenced in 1897, has been taken advantage of by the owners of about 500 creameries; and, to the owners or lessees of creameries who have not hitherto obtained the bonus of that amount per creamery, if and when its owner provides and keeps in use a refrigerator room according to the plans and regulations during the current year, and the further bonuses of \$25 each for 1903, and 1904, if and when the refrigerator room has been kept in use according to the regulations during these two seasons. Thus the owner of a creamery who provides the necessary refrigerator room and keeps it in use during the three years may receive altogether a bonus of \$100.

The cold storage system devised and directed by the Dominion department of agriculture has done much to expand Canadian commerce in food products. It has taken into account the various interests of the producers, the collecting buyers, the carriers or transportation companies, the distributing merchants, and the consumers. By preventing losses by deterioration in quality, it has increased the profits of the dealers and augmented the wealth of the country. The Dominion government led the way to all this; cold storage in every phase has been tried and found effective; but as at first the volume of trade might not have been sufficient to induce business men to put up cold storage warehouses for the accommodation of products intended for export, a grant was offered to those who would provide cold storage buildings at central points such grant being in the nature of a guarantee that the earnings from the cold storage business at those points would yield at least five per cent on the cost of buildings and plant. Obviously, the rates to be charged were to be satisfactory to the department of agriculture, and the grants from the government were not to be called upon except to make up any deficiency between the net earnings and the sum of 5 per cent on the cost as mentioned. Advantage was taken of this offer at Quebec only. That capital put into cold storage warehouses will prove a sound remunerative financial investment, is not now open to doubt, for this system has passed the experimental stage, and without the realm of probable failure. In Great Britain private enterprise has not been wanting in providing cold storage warehouses for at least the last ten years, and substantial dividends have been declared upon working results. Here in

Canada with the greater need and the lesser working cost, such warehouses ought to form an attractive source for capital investment.

**Example of New Zealand.**

Ottawa, April 22.—It seems that it was the generous offer of New Zealand to furnish another contingent for service in South Africa which led to the Imperial authorities asking for additional men from Canada. Mr. Chamberlain's message to the governor-general was sent on March 18, and was as follows:

"The patriotic action of New Zealand in offering a tenth contingent of 1,000 men has strengthened the hand of His Majesty's government in their efforts to bring the war to an early conclusion. The contingent has been gratefully accepted and large reinforcements are being sent from here."

"His Majesty's government do not wish to press for further offers, but if your government should wish to follow the example of New Zealand we should gladly accept reinforcements of two thousand men on the same terms and conditions as the last. The contingent, if offered, should consist of unmarried men."

The reply of the Canadian government was sent after a week of consideration. In it Lord Minto said: "Referring to your telegram of March 18, my government are of the opinion that, if so desired by your Majesty's government, 2,000 troops can be raised in Canada on same terms and conditions as the colonial corps which sailed on January last, and the deputy minister of militia will undertake to carry out the work as in the case of that colonial corps."

**Spijon Kop Despatches Published.**

London, April 17.—All the official despatches referring to the defeat sustained by the British troops under General Butler at Spion Kop, Natal, January 24, 1900, were given out this morning. Those hitherto unpublished merely emphasize how hopelessly muddled were the preparations for that engagement.

Mr. Ingram, asked if it were so that

the militia department could issue free ammunition to rifle clubs, but not to cadet corps.

Dr. Borden said this was the case. The government had no power to include in the militia persons under 18 years of age, but the act would be amended in that respect next year.

**The Canadian South Africa Memorial Association.**

We are requested by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, to publish the following appeal, which speaks for itself:

His Honor, as vice-president for the Territories of "The Canadian South African Memorial Association," referred to in the said document, will gladly transmit all subscriptions that might be sent through him.

Governor General's Office,  
Ottawa, 15th March, 1902.  
Objects.

1. To locate the graves of Canadians who have lost their lives in South Africa in the service of the Empire, since the outbreak of hostilities in October, 1899.

2. To obtain subscriptions for the purpose of raising an amount sufficient to allow of suitable memorials being erected over the graves of the above.

3. To arrange for the erection of the said memorials.

In pursuance of the above object, an association has been formed under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General, and with the Lieutenant Governors of the various provinces, the premier, the leader of the opposition, Lord Strathcona, and the commissioner of the Yukon as vice-presidents.

The Countess of Minto has kindly consented to act as president, and the association has the full approval of the Minister of Militia, who has promised to give the same his active support as a member of the central committee, which has been formed in Ottawa.

Letters expressing the most earnest sympathy with the movement have been received from most of the above personages, and donations have been already, in many cases, promised.

List giving the names of Canadians who have died in South Africa as above, have been prepared by the committee, which is now with a view to identifying the exact positions of the various graves), in communication with the general officer commanding Cape Colony district, and with the chairman of a Canadian association of a similar nature, which has been formed in Johannesburg.

An earnest appeal is now made by the association to all Canadians to assist this national and patriotic movement by donations, however small, so that the last resting place of these Canadian heroes may be indicated to future generations in a suitable and fitting manner.

It is understood that committees, having a similar object in view, have already been formed in different localities, and it is hoped that through the cordial co-operation of such committees, much benefit may accrue to the association thus facilitating united action and the most efficient and economical arrangements for the prosecution of a duty which must appeal to all hearts in the Dominion.

The managers of the banks and post offices throughout the Dominion have kindly consented to open subscription lists at their offices and subscriptions may also be forwarded direct to

Lient-Colonel Irwin, C. M. G.,  
Honorary Treasurer,  
Governor-General's Office,  
Ottawa.

All subscriptions received will be duly acknowledged in the press.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association, Government House, Ottawa.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, EDMONTON, ALBERTA, MAY 2 1902

Teach the Boys How to Shoot

Ottawa, April 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Col. Hughes moved: "That is the opinion of this House, the best interests of the country demand that the youth of Canada should as soon as possible be afforded opportunity of practising target shooting; and to that end it would be advisable to supply each school district or similar locality with rifles, and the new safety practice ammunition for use on the靶子 or similar inexpensive safe target, where all citizens from the age of fourteen upwards should be afforded opportunity of practice."

In presenting his motion, he said

that one of the greatest dangers in a constitutionally-governed country was the creation of a standing army. By the development of a proper military force in Canada the danger of a standing army would be entirely removed.

His suggestion, therefore, was that the youth of the country should be trained in rifle shooting and instructed in drill movements. He suggested the adoption of an inexpensive system of targets and the use of a cheap form of ammunition.

Col. Hughes said that Canada could produce a million shooting men, and the experience of the Boer war showed

that with such a force the country would be impregnable against invasion, no matter how powerful the invading army might be.

The Minister of Militia said that he agreed with Col. Hughes' observations.

Switzerland, with its 250,000 effective

militia, was an excellent object lesson in that respect. It would not do, however, to pass the resolution, because its recommendations came within purview of the provincial legislature as a matter of education. The proper way would be to correspond with the governments of the respective provinces and this he had in contemplation.

Mr. Ingram, asked if it were so that

the militia department could issue free

ammunition to rifle clubs, but not to

cadet corps.

Dr. Borden said this was the case.

The government had no power to

include in the militia persons under

18 years of age, but the act would be

amended in that respect next year.

These lands are adapted to both raising grain and stock. There

are three lines of proposed Railroads running through this part

of the country. These lands can never be bought cheaper than

now. We are selling every day and they are not going to last

long. Improve the opportunity and place your money where

you are sure of securing a good profit by the investment.

Many invest in Mining, some in Oil, some in Bonds; only a few

reach the goal; the rest find their hard earned money gone with

only a piece of nice paper to tell the story. Why not buy a

piece of land one-half mile [ ] to look at and see it increase

from year to year in value until it makes you and yours a nice

little fortune? It will surely come. It is only a question of

time.

We solicit your trade. Call or write and get maps and informa-

tion of these cheap lands.

The Alberta Land Co.'y, - Edmonton, Alberta.

Office two doors east of C. P. R. Office,

**National Trust Company,**

LIMITED

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Edmonton.

Capital Paid Up, \$1,000,000.

Reserve, \$280,000

J. W. FLAVELLE, President.  
W. T. WHITE, General Manager.  
ARTHUR STEWART, Winnipeg, Manager.

HON. MR. JUSTICE BAIN, I. M. ROSS.  
HON. F. W. G. HAULTAIN, J. D. CAMERON.  
REV. CANON MATHESON, A. MCF. CAMPBELL.

Branch Office Opposite Post Office, Edmonton.

MONEY TO LOAN on Improved Farm Property at Lowest current rates of Interest.

LOANS closed and money advanced without delay at Edmonton office.

Mortgages, Bonds and Debentures purchased.

MacDonald & Griesbach, W. J. WHITLEY,  
SOLICITORS, Edmonton. MANAGER EDMONTON BRANCH

**FLOUR**

ALL STANDARD GRADES

Made from carefully selected Wheat

Weight Stamped on Every Bag

Always ask for Flour made by

The Edmonton Milling Co. [Limited]

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Traders and General Merchants, Fort Vermilion and Fort Macleod

Branches at Wainwright, N.W.M. and Red Deer

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J. A. MITCHELL & SON WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS

VICTORIA, PAKAN P.O., ALBERTA

Warehousing, Forwarding, Casting

Consignments for interior points reduced and published for inland importers. Money Orders

always in stock.

**TOWN LOTS**

In the vicinity of Stations on the Dye

& Edmonton Railway

**FOR SALE..**

Apply to C. S. LOTT, Calgary,

H. F. SANDMAN, Scott Mission,

OSLIER, HAMMOND & NANTON, WINNIPEG

**Tailoring...**

We beg to announce to the gentle

men of the Edmonton District that

we have opened a Tailoring estab-

lishment in the stand formerly oc-

cupied by J. Detrich, where we

will carry a full line of

Worsted  
Suitings  
Pantings  
Overcoatings

We will guarantee you a first-class fit, and the workmanship will be of the best. Repairing promptly and neatly done.

**Wagner & Co.**

F. MAYERHOFER, EDMONTON DYE WORKS

Notice is hereby given that articles unclaimed for more than six months having been cleaned or dyed, will be sold to pay cost.

Dr. McIntyre, Dentist

**Brewing & Malting COMPANY.**

F. O. Box 192, Strathcona. Telephone 2000.

Manufacturers of the now celebrated

Xxx Porter and Ale and Lager beer.

Family trade solicited, and delivery free.

J. B. McLEOD is my Agent at Edmonton, and E. C. McLEOD is my Agent at Strathcona, from whom any Porter or Lager can be had at the same price as at the factory, and can be returned to me at any time.

Any person or persons selling the kegs or defining name on same to my best

will be prosecuted.

RING US UP AT ANY TIME WITH ORDER.

**FURS**

McMillan Fur & Wool Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

**CROWN TAILORING CO.**

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1902.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits,

Jackets, and Bonnets.

OUR SKIRTS ARE ALWAYS MODELED

AFTER THE LATEST STYLES.

And we make the proper width accord-

ing to the prevailing fashions. They are

draped on living models, and in this

way the very best results are obtained.

R. HOCKLEY, AGENT.

P.S.—Ladies wishing to see samples at their

home, address Box 174, or leave notice in

my office, opposite Merchant's Bank.

**Larue & Picard****General Merchants**

Always carry a full line in Groceries, Dry-Goods,

Boots and Shoes, Gents' Furnishings, Hats and

Caps, and Crockery.

We defy competition as to prices.

New-comers are cordially invited.

McLennan & Sons, Ltd.,

General Merchants, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 200, 202, 204, 206, 2

**A Word to Dairy Farmers**

Dairy herd milk records. As a means of converting the raw products of the farm into more salable forms, the good dairy cow is without a peer. The good beefing animal will pay very little more than market price for food fed from birth to shambles. The sheep, with her fleece and lambs gives only a very modest profit on food consumed. The pig and hen, if wisely fed, do much better than either of the above, but it is very seldom that the returns from either of them go beyond one dollar and fifty cents for one dollar's worth of food consumed.

The dairy cow, however, frequently gives as high as two dollars worth of product for one dollar worth of food, and many a cow has been known to give two dollars and fifty cents worth of products for one dollar's worth of food consumed.

Most herds fall far short of such a return. The reasons may be summarized as lack of breeding, improper or insufficient feeding, and lack of judgment and management.

Every dairy herd should average over fifty dollars' worth of products per cow per year. If your herd is not doing its justice. Possibly, every individual in the herd is not a number one dairy cow, but do you know which are really doing good work and the relative merits of the different cows?

In order to know your cows you must keep a daily record of the milk yielded by each cow. We would like to see you do this. We are willing to help you do it. During the past year a number of dairy farmers, at our suggestion, made an effort along this line. The results were most satisfactory. In our possession are many farmer's letters, emphasizing the importance and value of such records, both as a guide in selecting cows and as an effective means of directly improving the actual herd. The extra outlay required is very small. We would supply you with record forms for a time at least. The keeping of such records takes about one half minute per cow per day. The outlay for a balance would be from fifty cents to five dollars.

The increased flow of milk due to keeping such a record where ten cows are kept would pay for the balance in a week. Keeping milking records induces a spirit of interest and competition among milkers, and in the mind of the milker, among the cows milked by the same milker. Rapid, clean and careful milking will raise the average return from a cow by from two to ten per cent according to the cow—the better the cow the greater the increase.

If you ever sell cows, the ability to give an accurate milk record, will, generally speaking, raise a cow's value, and facilitate the sale. Especially is this true if she is a pure bred. Further, knowing the returns from each cow in any herd, you are in a position to select for breeding, besides, in almost every herd are found "borderers"—cows that pay a very low price for their feed, leave no profit, and frequently are kept at a loss. They should be detected and fed off for beef. Keeping a milk record is a sure way to discover them. To the breeder of pure bred stock of any of the milking breeds, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Canadian, or milking Shorthorns strains, the daily milk record should be quite important as the breeding record. We venture the assumption that in a very few years, every breed putting forward any claims as a dairy breed, will be making a specialty of milk records.

The reasons are obvious. Beauty of style, color, and conformation are very important, and where the breeder makes his money in some other line than farming, he may be able to keep animals for their looks alone. We, who are farming for money, must look to the profit side of everything. With us, "handsome is as handsome does."

The Holstein men have made a movement in the right direction with their advanced registry; The Guernsey breeders are working along similar lines. It would thus seem to be a good thing for some breeds, and we are sure it would be the most important step for the improvement that it ever made, do you decide to introduce it?

Let us urge upon you, therefore, the use of such a record. We would be most happy to send you forms for keeping the daily record, as well as forms wherein to make a summary to be kept for reference. When you write for the forms, please state the number of cows kept and address all letters to: "J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont." Letters so addressed come post free.

F. W. HODSON,  
Live Stock Commissioner.

**Big Fire in London**

London, April 22.—London firemen, under command of Commander Wells, are engaged in fighting a conflagration in Barbican E. C. A dozen buildings, including warehouses and shops are involved.

Later—Barbican fire was one of the biggest since the famous Cripplegate fire of Nov. 1879. It began in MacQueen's manufactory and rapidly spread to the opposite side of the street.

The wind fanned the flames and burning embers fell in all directions. Three hundred firemen and forty engines were engaged in preventing the further spread of the flames, owing to

the danger that the Aldersgate station might catch. The flames were visible for many miles. The guests of the Manchester hotel, adjacent to the Aldersgate station, hurriedly quitted the building. Altogether three large warehouses on the south side of Australian avenue two on the north side and buildings on both sides of New Zealand avenue, were gutted.

**The Peace Delegates.**

London, Monday, April 21.—A despatch to the Standard from Pretoria dated Saturday, says: The Boer leaders left Pretoria Friday night. Gen. De Wet goes to Heilbron, Acting President Schalkhuisen and Gen. De Larey will leave the train at Klerksdorp, Gen. Lucas Meyer goes to the Lydenburg district. State Secretary Bätz and a companion will meet the burghers beyond Rietersburg, and Gen. Botha goes to Dundee and thence to Vryheid, whence he will reach his main command. Arrangements have been made by which the burghers will be summoned to the different rendezvous, where on agreed dates the British terms will be clearly laid before them. Meanwhile there is nothing in the nature of an armistice except that no attacks will be made on the Boers on the actual dates of their various meetings.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph concludes a despatch to that paper saying: "As most of the Boer delegates have ordered clothing and groceries here for early delivery you may draw your own conclusions."

**Pleased with Governor Ross.**

Dawson, Y. T., April 21.—The effect of the change in the Treadgold concession is a great turn-over in public opinion. The export tax on gold, more representation in Yukon council, the change in the land regulations and the generous appropriations secured by Governor Ross, together, had a wonderful influence. The government is becoming more popular than ever. Some discontent was prevalent before, the changes, but it has largely disappeared. Mine owners and miners strongly approve the government's action, and are loud in their praise of Governor Ross. The government will be given a grand reception on his return. Representatives of all interests will make it a magnificent ovation. The greatest confidence in the future of the country is expressed, and the feeling is general that the government is willing to do full justice when they know the facts.

The stampedes to the concessions thrown open is the order of the day. There is also general satisfaction regarding the cancellation of exclusive water rights. Business men look to a greater impetus in trade.

Spring has come at last. Water is flowing freely. The wash-up on Dominion Creek has begun, and it will be general in all camps in a few days. Many new buildings are being erected in the city.

Lower freight rates on the White Pass Railway will aid miners and others but it is still considered the tariff is high.

It is believed Chute and Wills will have a million dollars in the wash-up. Chas. Warden will have a half to three-quarters of a million.

**Canada's Opportunity.**

London, April 22.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian high commissioner, while declining to say anything about the Atlantic shipping combination, said that he believed it would make a great opportunity for Canada and that it constituted a splendid opening for the fast mail service between Liverpool and Cape Breton which was to be discussed at the conference of the colonial premiers in London next July. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal said that if the service was established it would divert much American traffic. The Chronicle, in an editorial article on the Canadian commissioner's remarks, urges that such a plan would merit a subsidy from the government,

**Kilts Must Go.**

London, April 15.—A special telegram from Pretoria reports that the Highlanders are very indignant on account of the kilt being superseded by the new dress regulations. The abolition of the kilt as a fighting dress has been decided upon. The explanation is that at Elandslaagte and elsewhere it was found to be much too prominent a dress to be serviceable in the field, and that it offers a fair mark on the sky line.

**For the Free List.**

Ottawa, April 22.—It is the intention of the government to place on the free list all tools and machinery not made in Canada for the manufacture in this country of rifles for the Dominion government. Also all rough or unfinished parts of rifles consisting of screws, nuts, bands and springs imported for the same purpose.

**Peace Rumors Premature**

London, April 21.—In the house of commons to-day Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, said in the course of a speech defending the budget proposals, nothing could be more premature than the rumors in the press regarding the peace negotiations in South Africa.

Free Press; London, April 21.—Canadian officers Colonel Willoughby Wallace, Captain Howlett, Major Greenwood, and other officers of the King's Colonials were presented to the King this afternoon at a levee in St. James Palace.

Empress of China has Close Call. Vancouver, April 23.—Gerald Sweet, a passenger arriving by the Empress of China states that the vessel had a narrow escape from being wrecked in Inland sea. The ship was traversing that tortuous rock sprinkled water during a fog which was so dense that the look-out could see nothing in advance of the Empress.

They were almost on a rock when the fog lifted providentially. Being a twin screw vessel she was able to slow round very quickly only to find a big rock on its other side. This however, was safely passed but with only a few yards to spare. Sweet, who has been at sea for the past three years, declares that that was the nearest escape he had from being wrecked. So imminent was the peril, he declares, that he instinctively looked around for a grating which he could cling to when the crash came.

Irish M. P. Charged with Treason.

Free Press, April 17.—Lewis Handley, an American by birth, but a naturalized British subject, and a farmer of the vicinity of Glencoe, Natal, landed in England this morning. He says Colonel Lynch was the leader of a Boer force, principally composed of Irishmen, which raided his farm in 1900, confiscated his stock and other movables, and destroyed his crops. Lynch informed Handley that he was a British subject.

Colonel Lynch (who formerly fought on the Boer side in the South African war), was elected to represent Galway City in parliament in November last.

The government is bringing witnesses from South Africa to testify in support of the charge of treason brought against Colonel Lynch.

Recruits for the New Contingent.

Ottawa, April 22.—Advices to the militia department indicate that over 1,200 men have been recruited in the eastern provinces for service in South Africa.

Recruits for the Canadian Mounted Rifles will proceed to Halifax, the point of concentration, in plain clothes. If any arrive in uniform, the district officer commanding at Halifax will have such uniforms turned into the militia stores at Halifax.

The minister of militia and defence has authorized the issue, in all cases of men enlisted in the Canadian Mounted Rifles, of allowance of sixty cents per diem in lieu of quarters and subsistence from and including the date of their enlistment to the date of their departure to Halifax.

The minister of militia and defence has been pleased to approve of a grant of \$35, \$170.10, to the officers appointed to the Canadian Mounted Rifles, towards defraying the expenses of their outfit. This amount will be paid to the officers at Halifax by the commanding officers of the regiments.

The War

London, April 22.—A dispatch to the war office states that in an engagement at Oliver's farm, near Friskburgh, on April 22 two British officers and three men were killed; three officers and ten men were wounded, and four men are missing.

Kitchener reports that the British unsuccessfully attacked a force of Boers at Ookeyp, Western Transvaal.

Reinforcements have been sent.

No details are given. British commandant-in-chief further reports that Boers escaped from the big drive east of Pretoria.

Bear casualties during the past week according to report, were 16 killed, 19 wounded, 320 captured and 910 surrendered.

**Abbey's  
Effervescent  
Salt**

is made from the Salts extracted from the juices of fresh fruits. Harmless, yet most effectual in relieving the system of all impurities. Tones up the Bowels and promotes gentle and regular action.

**A teaspoonful in  
a glass of water  
in the morning.**

Will permanently cure all stomach troubles, dyspepsia, sick headache, liver and blood disorders.

All Druggists sell it.

**SPRING GOODS.**

IMMENSE DISPLAY NOW ON VIEW  
**AT THE MANCHESTER HOUSE**

**LADIES' GOODS.**

The assortment of Spring Goods just opened out far surpasses in Beauty and Variety that of former years. Values, as hitherto, the best in the Territories.

**IN MANTLES, JACKETS, AND CAPES**

Will be found a very attractive range. Also a lovely selection of **SHIRT WAISTS**

In Silks, Satins, Muslins, and Prints. In Skirts, Underskirts, Dress Goods, Muslins, Prints, and Flannelettes. Something very special.

**LADIES' WHITEWEAR.**

The best and most complete range in the City.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Best Value in Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and Rubbers, from the best makers.

**THE MANCHESTER HOUSE** (established in 1886) has been by general acclamation recognized as the store at which the best values in Dry Goods and Boots and Shoes can be obtained, and never has this been more apparent than at present.

**W. JOHNSTONE WALKER.**

Agent for Butterick's Patterns. TERMS STRICTLY CASH

**Fresh B. G. Salmon and Halibut.  
Stall fed Beef. Pork. Mutton.  
Pork Sausage a Specialty.  
Pressed Tongue. Bologna.**

**Vogel Meat & Packing Co., (Ltd.) Edmonton****WANTED—Veal Calves, Lambs, Chickens.****The Grocery Man**

Who sells the best goods, who charges the lowest prices, fills all orders promptly and endeavors to fill all demands of his customers in a satisfactory manner is the man that should get your orders.

We claim to be able to please anyone. Our goods will do it. These men will do it.

**GROCERIES**

are the kind that will bring you here with a duplicate order when a new supply is necessary.

**Have You Tried Our****"NAMUNAH BLEND"**

OF

**RICH CEYLON TEA.**

Packed in  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1lb. Packets, and 5lb. Tins.

50c. PER POUND. 50c.

You will Pay it. It is the Best.

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And others who need anything in the Hardware line would do well to call and inspect our large stock before buying elsewhere.

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**STOVES and RANGES****GRANITEWARE, TINWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.****Builders' Supplies. Fencing Material.**

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Solicitor for Union Bank of Canada. Money to lend. Edmonton.

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in German, French and Norwegian.  
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TAYLOR & BOTSFORD, Barristers, Advocate  
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private connection.

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Physician Surgeon, Amherstburg, etc. Office  
and residence, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

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Office and residence, first door west of Hudson's  
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Office opposite Massey Harris, Jasper Avenue.  
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Office opposite the Massey-Harris. Visits La Coop  
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**VETERINARY SURGEONS.**

HARRY ACRES, V. S.  
(late of Calgary). Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College.  
Office two doors east of Grand Central Hotel.  
Day or night calls promptly attended to.

JAMES WALSH, V. S.  
Graduate of French Veterinary College. All calls  
promptly attended to.

Highest price paid for grain.

Office and wash room back of Massey-Harris.

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(Organist of All Saints Church).  
Gives lessons on Piano and Organ, etc. His own  
or pupil's residence. For terms, address at Edmonton Post Office. Telephone 53.

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**HOTELS.**

A. LIBERTY HOTEL, Edmonton.—The above well  
known Hotel having been recently enlarged  
and improved, now under the management of  
John C. Smith, proprietor. Large and comfortable  
accommodation to visitors and the public generally.  
Tables unseparated. Good sample rooms. Library  
connection. All first-class liquors and foods served.

S. GOODRICH, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street.  
The old Jasper hotel, now Jasper House. The large  
in Northern Alberta. First-class hotel, with  
tables unseparated. Good sample rooms.  
Good library connection. Also first-class liquors and foods  
served.

H. MAZ, Proprietor.

THE ASTORIA HOTEL, St. Albert. First-class  
in every particular. Rooms comfortable.  
Tables unseparated. Good sample rooms.  
Good library connection. Also first-class liquors and foods  
served.

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**ABORTIFS.**

W. S. EDMISTON, Architect, Valuator, and Fire  
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A Demonstrator of Suggestive Therapeutics or  
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J. M. MCDONALD, Builder and Contractor, Swan  
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Orders left at Stove's Hardware.

**Battleford May be a Junction**

Telegram, April 24.—Accompanying the flow of settlement to the Territories, a rapid influx of railways is predicted. Almost before the Northwest was known a few of the earliest pioneers settled in and around Battleford, which was afterwards selected as the capital of the country. There for many years a small community has existed, shut off by 90 miles of virgin country from the nearest railway, living very much by themselves and communicating comparatively rarely with the outside world. Next year, however, a rude awakening is anticipated.

Early this spring the C. P. R. is to commence construction of a line from a point at or near Moosomin, which will run for a hundred miles or so parallel with the main line and some twenty or thirty miles inland. By means of it they anticipate tapping the best of the wheat country and incidentally cutting off freight supplies from the new C.N.R. Well informed people in the country allege, however, that this part of the line is to be the least important. They say, indeed, that after it intersects the existing Prince Albert branch it will strike northwest to Battleford and thence to Wetsaskiwin.

A second line which will also pass through the ancient capital, if Territorial stories are correct, will follow the recently surveyed line north from Medicine Hat through Battleford to Victoria. This will also be constructed and operated by the C. P. R.

Still a third line is, however, on the tapis. This is the main trans-continental route of the Canadian Northern, which, it is believed, will run to Prince Albert, thence around the big south bend of the Saskatchewan to Battleford, and thence again to Edmonton, whence it will make its way to the Yellow Head pass and across British Columbia to the coast.

Believing that these three roads will all be competing in the district soon, people go still further and allege that the two companies will run a race to see which can first lap the fertile valley of the Saskatchewan, and there are, indeed, those who claim that the C. P. R. claim of a parallel road from Moosomin is intended merely as a blind to their real intentions.

**His Monument is an Empire.**

Cape Town, April 2.—Now that the empire builder—the Warren H. Stings of South Africa, Cecil Rhodes, has passed out of mortal strife and the Boer war is probably slowly drawing to a close, interest in the scene of his great work becomes notably enhanced.

The Dutch were the first to establish colonies at the Cape, and it was they who, in 1652, formed the first colony at Table Bay. It remained in the possession of Holland for almost a hundred and fifty years. The settlers were all Dutch with the exception of a few hundred of French Protestants, who for liberty of conscience left their country for this new land. Their descendants adopted the Dutch language, and this strain of French blood gave the brightest intellects and most aspiring characters to the Boer nation.

In 1795, Great Britain, which was then at war with France and Holland, seized Cape Colony by force of arms, but it was restored at the peace of 1803. On the outbreak of a fresh war with Holland, followed by peace in 1814, the British government paid to the King of the Netherlands three millions sterling for final possession of the colony.

At the time when Cape Colony became incorporated in the British empire the inhabitants were exceedingly poverty stricken.

The Dutch Boers were, as they still are, a thrifty but by no means an enterprising race. They cultivated spices and other tropical products, and neglected the more familiar crops of the temperate zones suitable for the climate of the cape. Even the sheep breeding industry was not pursued to any advantage. The British government, however, saw huge possibilities in South Africa, and their first desire was to Anglicise it. Thus they could only do by inducing large numbers of Englishmen to settle on the land. Every effort was made to encourage immigration, but it proceeded slowly, and even in 1856 the total white population only numbered 150,000 as against 120,000 natives. From the very beginning there was bitter antipathy between the British and Dutch, and when the slave trade was abolished this hatred on the part of the Boers was intensified, to an unbearable point. They kept large numbers of slaves and treated them worse than cattle. They regarded the efforts of Englishmen to alleviate the condition of the despised Hottentots, and to treat them with some principles of kindness, not only as infringements of established rights, but as outrages against religion. Against the Kaffirs, who frequently stole the Boer's cattle, they considered it a sacred task to wage a war of extermination, as if they were no better than vermin. The British, on the contrary, though they sometimes had to fight with the natives, tried to civilize them when at peace—a theory which the Boers considered farical.

So when slavery was absolutely put down within British dominions, the Boers regarded the event as the last straw to their burdens. Many thousands with their Old Testament

creed in a providential guidance of the chosen race they believed themselves to be, resolved to flee from the land of their oppressors—like the Israelites out of Egypt. They abandoned their homes and trekked with their families and possessions beyond the Orange river, then turning eastward they settled in the adjacent district and though they were not destined to return their independence from British rule, they were the first to establish the colony of Natal. Encamping on the site of Pietermaritzburg, they soon set up a republic but their sojourn here was of short duration, for in 1843 the British government claimed this region to be included under our jurisdiction, and after a slight resistance brought it under our dominion. Once again the most independent Boers trekked north leaving a few of their more conciliatory brethren to amalgamate with the English arrivals. For a time Natal was a dependency of Cape Colony, but was made a separate establishment in 1856 and obtained responsible government in 1893.

The Kaffirs finally were subdued by the British and brought to a condition of citizenship. Meanwhile, the tide of British immigration increased, while the Dutch immigrated further north. This led to the ascendancy of British interests at the Cape. A revolution similar to that which occurred in the United States was threatened by the home government deciding to make the Cape a penal settlement instead of Australia. A cargo of convicts sent to Table Bay instead of being dumped in the bay as was done with their tea by the New England colonists, was received by the colonists under arms and sent back to England.

Instead of a revolution following this movement the demands of the colonists were met by instructions to the governor to call a constitutional convention, which was done in 1856. For a long time, however, the parliament formed was completely subordinate to the British colonial secretary. In 1874 the Cape was granted a constitution similar to those of Canada and Australia, with power of local administration. Then followed the discovery of diamonds followed by promiscuous immigration from all quarters of the globe.

Meanwhile there had been formed the two independent Boer states—the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

There had been founded by the Boers who had trekked from Cape Colony after the abolition of slavery.

Great Britain had acknowledged their independence, and established friendly relations with them. In the Transvaal, however, there was continual disorder, owing to conflicts with the natives, and in 1876 an unusually serious uprising of the black tribes caused great trouble to the Boers, and gave the British government an opportunity to intervene.

On the plea of misrule and incapacity of the Boers, the country was declared a dependency of Great Britain, and immediately organized as a crown colony. For a time the nation exhausted by their recent difficulties submitted, on the advice of their leaders.

There was, however, continual smoldering animosity against the British, and an ever-present desire for independence. In 1880, hostilities were declared, and with Paul Kruger, Pretorius the younger, and Joubert as leaders, the Boers fought for their freedom. The British government was unprepared and British troops sustained a disastrous defeat and loss of men in South Africa the world knows well enough.

Seeding is well under way. Most of the wheat is sown.

M. McCauley, of Edmonton, has had

a large quantity of lumber cut for building purposes, this last winter. He will build at the lake in the early summer.

Wild game of all kinds are now plentiful at the lake.

Prairie fires of more or less danger have been very common of late. Several narrow escapes are reported from various points. A settler's house at Beaver Creek, north, was burned a few days ago. Wanton carelessness is so prevalent that it is a wonder that more losses are not sustained.

April 24, 1902.

A basket social was given in the Logan school house on the eve of April 14th. It was attended by a large crowd from the south end, all along the lake to Ross Creek. It began with a good programme, after which the baskets were sold at auction.

The postmaster, Mr. MacKenzie, was auctioneer. There were quite a number of baskets and all very beautiful. The ladies, of course, took pains to show their skill, taste and art in the making of the baskets as well as in the making of the delicacies which they contained, and thus tempted each of "us young chaps" to bid till our pockets were exhausted and lo! we found we had not got the partners we wanted.

The highest basket was \$2.75 and was among the first sold. It was in the shape of a boot; covered with red silk and white chiffon. Its owner was Miss Olive Pruden.

After Mr. A. McDonald, with his wife and son, returned from their visit to Strathcona, they moved from their place at Ross Creek to Mr. Cameron's farm, which they have rented for the summer and are now living here.

**To Protect the Buffalo**

Ottawa, April 17.—Hon. Mr. Sifton introduced a bill further to amend the unorganized territories game preservation act. The object is to extend the protection given to wood buffalo in the Mackenzie river district. There were a few herds still in existence, and it was thought they would multiply if they were not interfered with. Accordingly the closed season would be extended by the bill until 1907. The bill was then read a first time.

**Wants Our Flour**

The Ogilvie Flour Milling Co. has been advised, by command of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the bakers of the royal household, E. Mason, 8 Solar St., London, Eng., and Stewart & Co., 46 Old Vaughan St., London, Eng., are using Ogilvie's Hungarian flour exclusively for the bread made for use at the royal tables.

RUDOLPH SCHWARTZ,

**Manitoba School Lands**

Ottawa, April 23.—After much correspondence some time ago between the Manitoba government and the Dominion government on the subject of the disposition of the fund realized by the sale of Manitoba school lands it was asked that the Canadian government should pay over to the government of Manitoba the amount of money already realized as principal, and transfer to the provincial authorities the full control and management of the lands not yet disposed of. The Canadian government could not see its way clear to grant the request and sent a memorial to Mr. Chamberlain on the question. The colonial secretary has replied that it is not a question in which the imperial authorities should interfere and that it is one for administration by the Dominion government and for legislation, if necessary, by the Dominion Parliament. The entire correspondence has been laid before the House by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

We, the undersigned petitioners, do

hereby severally promise and pledge

and heartily support should you do us

the honor of granting us this request.

Dan McLean, farmer.  
Wm. Maitland, farmer.  
G. M. Haddill, farmer.  
John McLean, farmer.  
Charles Sipe, farmer.  
W. B. Ross, farmer.  
E. Knowlton, trader.  
Samuel Campbell, farmer.  
Ole Daley, farmer.  
H. Dunn, farmer.  
F. Mills, farmer.  
Adolph H. Leder, farmer.  
David Mc. Gall, farmer.  
Kenneth A. Morrison, farmer.  
W. C. Pollard, clerk.  
W. H. Truslove, baker.  
Luther D. Anville, miner.  
J. F. Gurney, farmer.  
John F. Ford, agent.  
John W. Wall, farmer.  
Fred Simmers, farmer.  
Nat. Ryan, farmer.  
R. H. Calvert, farmer.  
John Fisher, teamster.  
W. J. Hamby, farmer.  
John McLean, farmer.  
W. Walker, farmer.  
Thomas Swords, farmer.  
Frederick T. Bennett, doctor of medicine.

Joseph Buchanan, farmer.  
Roland Buchanan, farmer.  
J. E. Graham, agent.  
F. Stanford, farmer.  
N. C. Crossman, farmer.  
C. E. Hughes, farmer.  
Wm. Simmons, farmer.  
Godfrey M. Steele, liveryman.  
John Harrison, farmer.  
John Alston, Sr., farmer.  
John McLean, Jr., farmer.  
P. R. Morrison, hill hand.  
W. G. Ross, merchant.  
William Flunker, farmer.  
B. Pollard, farmer.  
John Oullette, freighter.  
R. J. Ferguson, farmer.  
T. C. Crossman, clerk.  
Peter Conatis, farmer.  
Robert Alton, farmer.  
A. J. Brammer, clerk.  
R. Littlechild, rancher.  
Robert Taylor, rancher.  
Jas. Brown, farmer.  
Philip Pleifer, farmer.  
Neil McLean, farmer.  
David McNaughton, farmer.  
Donald McEachern, farmer.  
F. W. Armatage, farmer.  
Robert Nelson, farmer.  
Adam Rippel, farmer.  
Philip Thomas, farmer.  
Lester Thomas, farmer.  
Joseph Smith, farmer.  
Walter Flintoff, farmer.  
Chas. Flintoff, farmer.  
John M. Alton, carpenter.  
Owen Flintoff, farmer.  
Franz Thomas, farmer.  
John Thomas, farmer.  
Franz Thomas, farmer.  
Philip Thomas, farmer.  
Jacob Mohr, farmer.  
Peter Unterschutz, farmer.  
H. H. Wright, rancher.  
George Becker, Jr., farmer.  
George Becker, Sr., farmer.  
Frank Becker, farmer.  
John Mohr, farmer.  
Michel Mohr, farmer.  
Diedrich Rippel, farmer.  
Philip Mohr, Jr., farmer.  
George Philip Mohr, farmer.  
Michael Mohr, farmer.  
Valentine Gau, farmer.  
Peter Langham, farmer.  
Jacob Becker, farmer.  
Denys Mohr, farmer.  
Phillip Thomas, Jr., farmer.  
J. G. Yorke, farmer.  
H. W. Fally, farmer.  
L. Charbonneau, farmer.  
A. H. M. Setter, gentleman.  
C. Cresswell, farmer.  
John Nix, farmer.  
R. H. Turner, farmer.  
Archie Turner, farmer.  
Albert Nelson, farmer.  
Jas. Foster, carver.  
F. E. Goode, hotel keeper.  
A. K. Deward, miller.  
Thos. Henley, farmer.  
Edward Anderson, farmer.  
Chas. Becker, farmer.  
Wm. Ford Langtry, storekeeper.  
W. Russell, farmer.  
Isaac Brinkman, farmer.  
A. O. Swart, farmer.  
J. V. Varty, farmer.  
L. Turner, farmer.  
Curt. J. Turner, farmer.  
Felix Dzianek, farmer.  
John A. McLean, farmer.  
John Buchanan, farmer.  
Chas. Wolfe, farmer.  
Thos. Brinkman, rancher.  
W. H. White, liveryman.  
P. G. McLean, real estate agent.  
Theodore Pedersen, farmer.  
Theodore Petersen, teamster.  
Walter McEwan, baker.  
J. G. Hock, mill hand.  
G. Stuckey, farmer.  
H. Harvey, farmer.  
T. W. Hodgins, farmer.  
E. W. Brown, farmer.  
Joseph Hodgins, farmer.  
Boyer, farmer.  
T. Chittenden, farmer.  
D. Simmons, farmer.  
R. G. Stuckey, farmer.  
Fred Rye, farmer.  
Chas. Armatage, farmer.  
R. H. Torrie, farmer.  
H. H. teacher.  
Arthur Houston, farmer.  
John Karran, farmer.  
Wm. Oshabland, farmer.  
S. H. Pearce, farmer.  
J. J. Wetherick, farmer.  
B. S. Evans, farmer.  
P. R. Neale, merchant.  
A. J. Riley, farmer.  
Walter Campbell, farmer.  
Norman Grummett, farmer.  
Chas. Ganett, farmer.  
A. Alexander, farmer.  
J. D. Campbell, farmer.  
H. A. Hackett, farmer.  
William Hackett, farmer.  
Henry Yerk, farmer.  
Joe Mohr, farmer.  
John, farmer.  
A. Schatz, farmer.  
R. Houston, farmer.  
Geo. Garrison, farmer.

Sir—We, the undersigned independent electors of the District of Victoria, do hereby ask you to stand as the people's candidate for the representation of this district at the approaching general local elections.

Believing that you have faithfully,

fearlessly, and honestly done your duty

as the people's representative in the

past, and that you have been

greatly improved since you have been

representing it, we sincerely trust that

you will give this petition an early and

favorable consideration, and that you

will let your petitioners publicly know

your decision.

We, the undersigned petitioners, do

hereby severally promise and pledge

and heartily support should you do us

the honor of granting us this request.

Dan McLean, farmer.

Wm. Maitland, farmer.

G. M. Haddill, farmer.

John McLean, farmer.

Charles Sipe, farmer.

W. B. Ross, farmer.

E. Knowlton, trader.

Samuel Campbell, farmer.

Ole Daley, farmer.

H. Dunn, farmer.

F. Mills, farmer.

Adolph H. Leder, farmer.

David Mc. Gall, farmer.

Kenneth A. Morrison, farmer.

W. C. Pollard, clerk.

W. H. Truslove, baker.

Luther D. Anville, miner.

J. F. Gurney, farmer.

John F. Ford, agent.

John W. Wall, farmer.

Fred Simmers, farmer.

Nat. Ryan, farmer.

R. H. Calvert, farmer.

John Fisher, teamster.

W. J. Hamby, farmer.

W. Walker, farmer.

Thomas Swords, farmer.

Frederick T. Bennett, doctor of medicine.

Joseph Buchanan, farmer.

Roland Buchanan, farmer.

J. E. Graham, agent.

F. Stanford, farmer.

N. C. Crossman, farmer.

C. E. Hughes, farmer.

Wm. Simmons, farmer.

Godfrey M. Steele, liveryman.

John Harrison, farmer.

John Alston, Sr., farmer.

John McLean, Jr., farmer.

John McLean, hill hand.

W. G. Ross, merchant.

Philip Pleifer, farmer.

Walter Flintoff, farmer.

John M. Alton, carpenter.

John Oullette, freighter.

John F. Ford, agent.

John W. Wall, farmer.

Fred Simmers, farmer.

Nat. Ryan, farmer.

R. H. Calvert, farmer.

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John W. Wall, farmer.

Fred Simmers, farmer.

Nat. Ryan, farmer.

R. H. Calvert, farmer.

John Fisher, teamster.

W. J. Hamby, farmer.

W. Walker, farmer.

## TERRITORIAL ELECTIONS.

In reviewing the career of Mr. Haultain as a representative, during the past fifteen years, it cannot be questioned that he has worked hard for the welfare and general prosperity of the vast territory for which the Assembly at Regina is called upon to legislate.

In addition, however, it has fallen to Mr. Haultain's lot to be called upon not only to legislate but almost continuously to lead the government of the country over since any measure of responsible government has been granted the Territories.

While it is the right and privilege of every elector to vote for a candidate who can better existing conditions and to support the ablest advocate to champion their cause, it must be admitted that in the ordinary course alone, of territorial legislature, he has demonstrated that he is a fitting custodian of the interests of the people.

A matter of vital importance, one which the electors must not lose sight of, requires prompt and vigorous action; that is the financial and constitutional position of the Territories and the influence of the result of the elections upon the future of this great country.

At the present time the Government of the Territories is engaged in negotiations with the Dominion Government leading to the establishment of a part of the Territories upon the provincial basis. Apart from all other factors, financial necessity has forced this question to the front. A rapidly increasing population has caused the present revenues of the Territories to become totally inadequate to meet the public demands, and in the opinion of the Government the only solution of the difficulties now being met with is to be found in the larger powers upon proper terms.

Larger powers, it is true, mean larger responsibilities, but these same larger powers will carry with them the ability to discharge any duty that can be placed upon the people of the West.

The Government has presented to the Federal authorities the claims of the people of the Territories in a document which has been published and is being widely distributed. In that document the Territorial Government has expressed its opinion in favor of the organization of one province only. Action upon the whole question has been postponed by the Dominion Government, principally upon the ground that there is a "livergency of opinion respecting the question whether there should be one province only or more than one province"—a question which in the last resort is for the Dominion Government to settle. The opinion of the Territorial Government is based upon the fact that in the past one government and one legislature have found no difficulty in conducting the affairs of the country other than such as arose from the inadequacy of the revenue, and it is not anticipated that any difficulty which cannot be met will arise in the future. There is a widespread and a well founded opinion existing throughout Canada against what has been called "over government," or "multiplicity of governments, and there appears to be no substantial reason for the formation of more than one Province in the Territories at the present time. Much less is there any reason for considering that other proposition which has been made on the part of the Province of Manitoba, namely, the division of the people of the Territories by including within the limits of that province a considerable portion of the present district of Assiniboin, for the whole sentiment of the people concerned is against the proposal. Upon this phase of the question, at least, there is no divergency of opinion. Even should there be any material divergency of opinion in the Territories on the one or more province question—and there undoubtedly is some—the result of the election can only demonstrate and accentuate the fact. The Territorial Government, however, has indicated to the Federal Government what it believes to be the opinion held by a very large majority of the people of the Territories as promising to be in the best interests of the country as a whole. Whilst this is so, it is at the same time to be clearly understood that though the Government's opinion has been formed after careful consideration of all the facts before it, such is the strong conviction that Provincial establishment upon the general terms proposed is imperatively required, and at the earliest possible date, that it does not consider the question of one or more provinces to be of paramount importance in view of the magnitude of the other questions involved. Those questions deal with the things which the Government on behalf of the people of the Territories has claimed must of right belong to any province established in the West, and which were practically unanimously approved by the legislature at its last session. They are, briefly:

1. Equal rights with all the other provinces of the Dominion, and the same financial consideration that has been given to those provinces.

2. Control of the public domain in the West by the West for the West.

3. Compensation for the alienation of any part of the public domain for purely Federal purposes.

4. The removal of the unjust and onerous Canadian Pacific Railway exemption from taxation.

These are the main points the government is fighting for, and should meet the views of every progressive elector. The financial condition of the country to day is most unsatisfactory. Fresh air, scenery and latent resources to build roads and bridges or provide funds for public works, the want of which is a scandal to any country in the twentieth century. Postponed opportunity, now within reach, and there will be no lands left to secure to a new province, the lack of which would mean poverty at the outset.

## CORNER STONE OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

On Tuesday afternoon the interesting and impressive ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new public school was performed.

Towards the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon a number of the prominent citizens with many others, who appeared to be strangers, were seen hurrying to the Masonic hall. They had been summoned to perform the duties of their ancient and honorable craft.

Shortly before four o'clock the band of the fire brigade, in uniform, paraded down the Main street, passing the hall; the brotherhood now filed out all in full regalia. The procession preceded by the band, playing a lively air, marched up the street and down McDougall street to the building in course of erection, where a large crowd had gathered. The school boys and girls were here in full force, and must have numbered somewhere in the neighborhood of four hundred.

Unfortunately just as the procession reached the ground a squalm started and rain fell in large drops. The sightseers were not to be disappointed but stood their ground determined to see the ceremony to a close.

The Masons ascended the platform, around the stone to be laid, in the following order;

W. Bro. Braithwaite, G. S. W. Acting Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. C. W. Sutter, Acting Deputy Grand Master.

W. Bro. K. W. MacKenzie, Acting Grand Senior Warden.

W. Bro. G. W. Montgomery, Acting Junior Warden.

W. Bro. J. J. Dunlop, Acting Secretary.

Bro. J. A. McDougall, Acting Grand Treasurer.

W. Bro. Geo. T. Bragg, Acting Grand Senior Deacon.

W. Bro. Wm. MacLaren, Acting Grand Junior Deacon.

W. Bro. G. H. Webb, Acting Grand Orator.

W. Bro. A. C. Rutherford, Acting bearing the three great sights.

W. Bro. R. B. Ferguson, bearing constitution.

Bro. N. G. Ibbotson, Acting Grand D. of C.

Bro. H. A. Gray, Acting Grand Chaplain.

Bro. H. L. McInnis, acting Grand Organist.

W. Bro. D. S. MacKenzie, Grand Steward.

W. Bro. W. F. Timm, Acting Grand Steward.

Bro. C. H. S. Wade, Acting Grand Deacon.

Bro. T. G. Launder, Acting Grand Deacon.

Bro. C. B. Seal, Acting Grand Tyler. Members of Victoria Lodge, Fort Saskatchewan.

Members of Acacia Lodge, Strathcona.

Members of Jasper Lodge, Edmonton.

Members of Edmonton Lodge, Edmonton.

Bro. W. E. Grierson, Acting Steward.

Bro. H. E. Daniels, Acting Steward.

Bro. H. F. Pickard, Acting Tyler.

At the commencement of the ceremonies a prayer was offered by the chaplain, the band then played a selection. The Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary here deposited the casket, containing a set of the coins of the realm, postage stamps, of the different denominations, a copy each of the Edmonton Bulletin and Edmonton Post, a short history of the town of Edmonton, copies of the by-laws of the school, and the names of the members of the Town Council and Board of Trade.

Meanwhile the brethren sing an appropriate ode.

The grand officers approach the stone; the grand master spreads the mortar and stone is lowered, whilst an appropriate masonic hymn is sung. The instruments are applied and the elements of consecration, viz., oil and wine, are delivered to officers and applied according to Masonic ritual. The elements being emblematical of plenty, joy and peace.

The Grand Director of Ceremonies now presents the architect (Mr. Johnston) "who is here with craftsman for the work."

The proclamation is made by the D. C. in the following words, viz., "In the name of the Most W. G. L. of Manitoba of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, I proclaim the corner stone of this structure to be erected here, hasty day been proved square, level and plumb—true and trusty, and has been laid according to the rites laid down by the ancient craft, by the Grand Master of Masons."

The Grand Orator delivers an address.

At the close of the ceremony Mayor Short makes a short but appropriate speech. The proceedings close with the benediction by Grand Chaplain. The brethren reform in procession and return to the lodge room.

The building when completed will be a credit to the town. The dimensions are by no means insignificant, being 57 ft. by 110 ft., consisting of basement, two full stories and attics, the latter intended for recreation rooms and also to furnish accommodation for the caretaker.

## NEW LUNNIN.

Plowing is now in full swing. Wheat and oats have already been sown.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray have returned from Wetaskiwin. We are glad to say their little girl is rapidly improving in health.

There have been large land sales in this district of late and we hope they will continue.

Alex. Davidson, who has been with Wm. Mason, J. P., during the past year, has joined the 4th contingent, he will soon be on his way to the front, so we will wish him good luck.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Monday.

Alberta—H. R. Kemp, A. Lyon, J. Hume, Toronto; F. J. Dorsey, H. Allen, Spokane; E. T. Hall, Montreal; G. H. Suckling, Toronto; C. A. Varley, Pine Creek.

Jasper—J. M. Payzant, John Ball, Namao.

Quebec—Jas. E. Sheppard, E. Kirkpatrick, Leduc; C. A. Wilson, D. T. Willing, Morin Sur la Rivière, Bergeron, Joe Buchanan, C. F. Stewart, Fort Saskatchewan; W. J. Latner, Omaha, Neb.; M. P. Mullin, Elliott, Ia.; A. Tellier, T. Meunier, Moreillon; A. R. Brown, Edmonton; T. O. Osborne, Keyon, Minn.; John Donovan, Ray.

Victoria—L. Poudeau, J. A. Lambert, E. Brossard, J. Bourgeois, J. Coustau, M. Martin, St. Albert; L. D. J. and Mrs. Montpetit, Beaumarais; D. Fulton, town; J. Turner, Leduc.

Grandview—John Sieh, Frank Sieh, Peter Sieh, H. Willie, Willie, W. S. Willie, John Frown, Stony Plain; W. A. Connally, Milltett; T. H. Wilson, J. T. Sadler, J. Whelton, Sturgeon.

Tuesday.

Jasper House—C. A. B. Kitchen, Vancouver; B. C.; C. E. Bousfield, Fort Saskatchewan; P. Morris, G. T. Warren Stegson.

Alberta—B. S. Thien, R. W. McLean, Mrs. McLean, L. May, Berlin; C. E. Sheppard, C. Harrison, Edmonton.

Quebec—A. K. Dowey, Peter Sacré, Alex. Bernier, M. Blachette, Louis Huot, Lamouroux; D. W. Ifft, St. Paul; L. J. Slutz, London; C. Weipper, A. Lunt, Wetaskiwin; A. Telier, Moreillon; G. Kempsell, W. G. Ross, F. Burton, Fort Saskatchewan.

Victoria—J. G. Farnham, Ernest Victoria, B. S. Saskatchewan; Geo. Roy, E. Voyer, S. Cloutier, Edmonton; G. Corriveau, Jr., Edmonton; T. J. McNamara, Missouri.

Grandview—Rob. Kenneth, Edmonton; Wm. McKenna, St. Albert; W. J. Rutherford, Verminford, D. Hutchinson, Stony Plain; J. H. Gooderidge, Ed. Marshall, D. S. Little, Lake; A. N. Elkins, Millet; R. G. Edwards, N. D.; W. H. Marcks, Amos, Wilton, Sturgeon; H. McBrown, Fort Saskatchewan; D. R. Owens, Ponoka; J. T. Dooley, J. Whelan, A. Bickell,

Wednesday.

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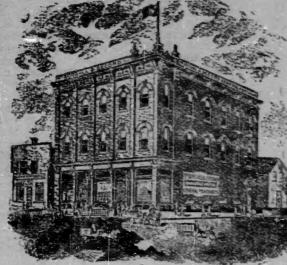
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